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THE PUBLIC BATHING BEACHES.

THREATENED BY BIG COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO PRESERVE THEM

INTERESTING DEBATE.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber, at noon, yesterday. There were present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (Sir REGINALD EDWARD STUBBS, K.C.M.G.), H.E. MAJOR-GENERAL F. VENTRIS, C.B. (General Officer Commanding Troops in China).

Hon. Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, O.B.E. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP, K.C., O.B.E. (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. C. McI. MENNER, O.B.E. (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX, O.B.E. (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. E. A. IRVING (Director of Education).

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. P. HOBSON HOLYOAK.

Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU-PAN.

Hon. Mr. HO FOK.

Hon. Mr. JOHN JOHNSTONE.

Mr. S. R. B. McLEDERY (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed.

FINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 109 to 118 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER, seconded and the motion was agreed to.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table the Report of the Finance Committee, No. 8 and moved that it be adopted.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and the motion was agreed to.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C., asked the following question:—"In view of the fact that the question of giving greater popular representation on the Legislative Council in other Crown Colonies has been recently dealt with by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, will His Excellency the Governor send a despatch to the Secretary of State to remind him that no answer has yet been sent to the request from Hongkong for greater popular representation?"

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: The reply is "Yes," sir.

THE BATHING BEACHES.

MR. POLLOCK'S MOTION DEFEATED.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C., said: Sir, I beg to move: That it is the duty of the Hongkong Government to provide the public with adequate facilities for sea-bathing. Before addressing the Council on this motion, I will ask the Senior Unofficial Chinese Member if he will second it.

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAN: I beg to second the motion.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: Sir, the motion before the Council affirms that it is the duty of the Hongkong Government to provide the public with adequate facilities for sea-bathing. This subject has to be considered under three headings; the first is North Point; the second, Kennedy Town and the third Kowloon. I shall consider, in the first instance, the North Point problem because it is one of somewhat imminent importance and urgency, in view of the fact that the Government, as I understand, for some time past, has been engaged in negotiations with certain people with reference to the acquisition by such people of certain land at North Point, that would include the bathing beaches there. With reference to these bathing beaches at North Point, which were only started with appliances for public bathing some nine years ago, I would say, in the first instance, that the

striking with regard to North Point.

These figures show that 39,000 odd people made use of the bathing beaches at North Point in the summer of 1929; and if we call the summer season five months, or say 150 days, that shows that on an average over 250 persons per diem used the bathing beaches at North Point during the summer season. Those figures are, I think, striking, and they illustrate, what I mentioned just now, that the use of these beaches is very much appreciated by the public of Hongkong, and that, in fact, the public do use the beaches to a considerable extent. Now, analysing that 39,000 odd bathers into their component parts, we find that in 1929, 4,617 European civilians, 11,785 European soldiers, 3,607 Portuguese, 14,003 Chinese, 881 Japanese, 2,433 Indians and 1,055 Parsees used the beach. Two of the figures mentioned in that list, namely, the figures for European soldiers and for Chinese, are not only striking in themselves but they are peculiarly striking when you compare them with the figures for 1919. In the Summer of 1919, 5,253 soldiers made use of that beach, as against 11,785 in the Summer of 1929. Therefore, sir, you have the fact that more than twice the number of European soldiers used this beach in the Summer of 1929 as compared with those who used it in the Summer of 1919.

I submit that it would be a very great hardship to deprive those soldiers of this means of not only innocent but healthful recreation which is at their disposal by means of easy access thereto by the tram from the Post Office to Quarry Bay. These figures not only show that the soldiers very much appreciate the use of these bathing beaches and that it would be a very great hardship to deprive them of that use, more especially as we see that the numbers of soldiers using that beach is increasing, and if, as is thought, we may have a larger garrison in the future, then the entire argument will apply with still greater force.

Then, sir, with regard to the Chinese, these again the figures are very striking compared with the figures for 1919. In 1919 the figures for the Chinese were 7,925 and in 1929 they were nearly double, namely, 14,003. Here again we see a very great increase in the use of the beach by the Chinese of this Colony, and it is only reasonable to suppose that that increase will not only be maintained but increased in future years, and that this beach will become increasingly popular with our large Chinese population. Of course when I mention these figures for European soldiers and Chinese, it will be understood that I do not say 11,785 different soldiers used the beach; many of them no doubt used it a considerable number of times in the course of the Summer. Of course no record is kept of how many times each individual soldier used the beach during the summer, but the important thing was that it was made use of by soldiers no less than 11,785 times. That shows, that, as compared with the previous year, it was used more than twice as many times as in 1919 by the soldiers of the Colony.

Now, that being so, what is the situation at the present time? The situation now would appear to be that the Government is calmly proposing to sell these beaches for purposes of commercial enterprise without making the smallest attempt to provide any substitute for these 39,000 people to bathe next season. So far as can be gathered, the Government entered into these negotiations, which would involve the abolition of these beaches for bathing purposes, without at all considering any alternative provision of bathing facilities to make up for the taking away of these bathing beaches. Sir, I submit that this is a most extraordinary proceeding on the part of the Government. Let us take into consideration a parallel case at home. Can one imagine persons in office on a council at a seaside bathing place in England calmly announcing that they contemplate the selling of bathing beaches used by nearly 40,000 people the

previous season, without attempting to provide any substituted facilities for these numerous bathers? Such an idea is unthinkable, and yet the Hongkong Government—which I submit is in exactly the same position towards the public, seeing that we have here no municipal council, and the Government is bound therefore to undertake municipal functions,—proposes to do so.

Since the last meeting of this council I have been in communication with Mr. Carpenter, of the Public Works Department, who, at short notice has been good enough to inquire into the question of as to whether there are any alternative sites for sea bathing along this shore between North Point and Quarry Bay in lieu of the one that the Government are proposing to sell. I thought of two different sites myself, and suggested them to Mr. Carpenter. The first was a site by a group of rocks a little further along the Shaukiwan road than the steel foundry; in fact the group of rocks at the west end of Quarry Bay. But upon consideration, after bearing what Mr. Carpenter had to say, it became obvious that this was not a suitable site, on account of the strong set of the tide at that particular point. More recently I asked Mr. Carpenter to inquire into a site between the hotel and the Steel Foundry. But, as far as we have gone at present, that site, although possibly better than the first, seems not to be suitable. I saw Mr. Carpenter only a few minutes ago and he tells me that there are difficulties in connection with this site on account of a considerable quantity of mud along the foreshore. I have taken a good deal of trouble in this matter because I think we must all of us feel in this Council that it is incumbent upon us to see that those who have not got means which will enable them to take launches or motor cars to the bathing beaches to the South of the Colony are not deprived of any bathing facilities which they have hitherto enjoyed. Whether or not it will be possible on further inquiry to substitute some site for the bathing beaches, which form the subject of negotiations between the Government and the parties with whom the Government are negotiating, I am not prepared to say now. But unless the Government is able to find some adequate substitute I submit they ought to be retained for the public. I do not believe in destructive criticism, but I believe in looking round and I can only say at present with regret that I have come up against a blank wall, and my position is that until the Government can provide some adequate substitute for these bathing beaches at North Point, that they ought to be allowed to remain *in statu quo*. I regret that at the present moment I have not been able to find a site adequate to meet the situation, and in making this motion I, of course, mean that it is the duty of the Hongkong Government not to diminish facilities for sea bathing, and to provide the public with such facilities as it has hitherto enjoyed. I submit that it is the duty of the Government to look round and see what can be done in this matter and not to take any steps which will alienate the sites of these bathing beaches, until we can see something equally good in exchange.

With regard to Kennedy Town, fortunately, at the present moment this beach does not appear to be threatened by any negotiations between the Government and any outside party, but as regards this beach I would wish to safeguard the future and would ask the Government to consent that any question as to taking away the public bathing beach in Kennedy Town shall be brought up in this council for deliberation and discussion before any negotiations are entered into for the sale of such beach. The figures for Kennedy Town show that the beach there is also a popular place for bathing, though the figures are not so large as those of North Point. For 1929, the figures were 25,083, of which European civilians totalled 1,405, European soldiers 1,316, Chinese 19,769, Portuguese 4,100, Indians 1,468. That shows that there is in Kennedy Town, as at North Point, a considerable use of the bathing beaches. On the figures, North Point beach is the more popular by, roughly speaking, 50 per cent.

As regards Kowloon, I understand the Kowloon Residents Association has sent in an application to the Government for bathing beaches at the western end of Cheung Sau Wan with all the usual appliances, sheds, etc., and I desire to support this request for the preservation of that beach for the people of Kowloon.

Sir, I have endeavoured in this matter not to use too strong language, because my object has been to see whether the Government will not help us, although I must say frankly that, as I said at the beginning, I had made in the matter of the North Point Beach. I trust that the Government will not deprive the public of this beach until the Government has itself evolved—for it is the duty of the

Government in its municipal capacity to evolve adequate substituted facilities for bathing at North Point, which, as I have pointed out, is appreciated by numbers of bathers, and I have shown to Your Excellency the increasingly high figures which indicate the use made of the bathing beaches at North Point. I trust, therefore, that the Government will have no difficulty in accepting the terms of the motion that it is the duty of the Hongkong Government to provide the public with adequate facilities for sea bathing—certainly as good facilities as the public have enjoyed in the past; in fact, I will put it higher than that—for I think that the Government ought to look ahead and provide for future needs. It is the wrong policy for a Government which exercises the functions of a Municipal Council in this Colony, to do what no Municipal Council at home would venture to do, and that is to take away from the public facilities for sea-bathing hitherto enjoyed by them.

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAN, in seconding the motion, said: My hon. friend has so fully and ably explained the necessity and importance of reserving the beaches for bathing purposes, that I need not go over the ground again. The few remarks I am going to make are particularly on behalf of the Chinese of the younger generation. In recent years they have taken to sea-bathing not only as a means of sport but also for health reasons. Their number is bound to increase in the years to come, and, therefore, I join in respectfully urging the Government to take the matter into favourable consideration.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—I rise, sir, to support the resolution which has been put forward by the hon. member representing the Justices of the Peace. I do not know whether the Government is aware of the intensely strong public feeling which exists on this question; if it is, I cannot believe that it will run counter to it. I do not know what stage the negotiations in connection with the North Point site, which is under consideration for development purposes, has reached, but I do submit that the argument put before the Council by my hon. friend (Mr. Pollock) is from the wrong end. It seems to me that the problem is not one of finding a fresh site for the bathing beach, but of finding a fresh site for development. Far be it from me to oppose anything in the nature of natural commercial development of the Colony with which we are all so intimately bound; we are all bound to do all we can to provide for it. But when such development runs counter to public rights, and what are almost public needs, I submit the question needs the gravest consideration before an irrevocable step is taken. There is no question that in a climate such as we have in this Colony in the Summer months, it is desirable for hygienic reasons that the greatest possible facilities should be given for open sea-bathing. Since these bathing beaches were provided increasingly large numbers of people have used and enjoyed them. I have passed and re-passed both of these bathing beaches on the Hongkong side continuously this Summer, and I have noticed how largely they are used. You will be bringing hardships to bear on all these people who do not enjoy facilities for getting out on launches, or have not free and easy access to Stonecutters Island or the more distant bathing places. There ought to be public bathing beaches available within easy reach of everyone living on this crowded island. No one can fail to have been struck by the enormously increased interest among the Chinese in the art of swimming in the last three or four years; and this must be partly due to the facilities which have been given by these public beaches, which should not be taken away. I support this resolution because I am certain that it has behind it a very large weight of public opinion in this Colony.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I think it will bring this matter into somewhat clearer perspective if I give a brief history of these two bathing beaches, at North Point and West Point. A question was first asked in 1919 in this Council, by the Hon. Mr. Osborne, that the Government should reserve areas at the eastern and western extremities of the island for the purpose of bathing beaches, and should clear those areas. The Government refused to reserve any definite places, but said that any application for bathing beaches themselves would be considered. Nothing was done from this on, but in 1919 Mr. Osborne moved a resolution in this Council, in April or May of 1919, that bathing beaches should be established at each end of the town, and it was agreed in Council to consider the matter with the Estimates for 1913, and the resolution was unanimously adopted. As the outcome of that, a small sum of money was provided and the Government cleared these two beaches of rocks. The West Point beach was in partial use before that; the

North Point beach had not been used at all. The Government cleared them and put down a quantity of sand at North Point, and made it into the bathing beach. It is at present, quite a fair bathing beach. At first, of course, very few people bathed there, but, as the hon. member who moved the motion pointed out, the numbers have grown very largely indeed. But I must call attention to the danger of accepting certain underlying fallacies in these figures. It has been put to us on the one hand that a large number of people used these beaches during last season, from the point of view of health-giving recreation, and at the same time the hon. member did mention, of course, in connection with the number of soldiers, that it was not that 11,000 different soldiers used the beach, but the same people used it over and over again. If we take it as 84,000 different bathers, the fact that each man bathed once in the season is not an argument in favour of showing that any great benefit was derived by the community from the point of view of health and recreation. I prefer to think that 6,000 people each used the beaches ten times in the season and derived a certain amount of benefit, or that a thousand bathers each used them sixty times and were entirely reinvigorated. But I think the argument of numbers can be pressed too far. In any event, the Government admits that the increased popularity of these beaches shows that they do meet a real public want, but, on the other hand, with great regret it feels bound to come to the decision that the advantage to the community at large of the retention of these beaches is entirely outweighed by other considerations. The importance of the harbour is being pressed upon us from all sides. The Economic Resources Committee have recently reported to us that it is our only asset, and too great importance could not be attached to the question, and only recently Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice, in conversation with me, told me that he was most profoundly impressed with the vast potentialities of this port and its prospects for the future. The Government regards it as its duty not only not to discourage development, but to do all in its power to push it on when it sees the opportunity. We have been told that we do nothing to advertise, that we stand in the way of people, and therefore choke them off when they wish to come forward. The applicant for a site for any purpose is a shy person. He is not easily tempted with the lands we offer, and in this particular case of the North Point, it happened to be a chance of developing that area and no other area, or practically no other areas, so far as we know, could be given instead. The applicant seeks to develop that area with large wharves and godowns for the berthing of ocean-going ships and the housing of the merchandise carried by them. The Government is entirely satisfied that it is its duty to provide that scheme by all means in its power, and that it is not in the interests of the community that this applicant should go elsewhere, away from the Colony, simply because we want to reserve that stretch of sand for bathers.

With regard to the West Point beach, the opinion of the public, as voiced by its representatives, suffers somewhat, or, if I may say so, enjoys somewhat the uncertain habits of the weather. Quite recently the Economic Resources Committee, on which I see several members of the Council, including one who has spoken on the motion, forwarded a scheme to this Government drafted by one of its leading members, in which it urged that the Government should forthwith proceed to reclaim the bathing beach at West Point for commercial purposes. It pointed out the very great advantages of adding land to that neighbourhood, both on a question of overruling and the development of the back area by the land taken away; and the Government, replied sympathetically that it had had the matter under consideration for some time, for many years in fact, but that it was not proceeding with the work at present because it had other large reclamation schemes at Praya East and Shamshui and preferred to get on with these before tackling a large problem of this kind.

With regard to the figures gone into in detail, it has been pointed out that the Chinese are the largest users of these beaches and from enquiries I have made I find that much the greater number of people are schoolboys, as Mr. Lai Chi Pak has pointed out. I have learned with great pleasure that the Confucian Society does a considerable amount of good work by taking the boys at cheap rates to beaches elsewhere, including Stonecutters. No doubt something further could be done on these lines in transporting schoolboys by Government or private enterprise. Launch hire is not an expensive item and the small payment now made for trams could possibly be provided for the purpose. With regard to the soldiers, it must be remembered that the European Garrison, or the far greater part of it, is going across to Kowloon and it does not seem likely that they would come in any great numbers as far as North Point. The military, of course, have launches and Stonecutters, again, is no great distance from Kowloon. The cost of transport in that case would probably be no more than in the present case of transport by tram. I may also mention that the military used to bathe when I first came out, in the military campers along the Praya. I have no doubt that arrangements can be made for that to be reopened for the purpose. I have not consulted the military authorities on the question. With regard to the question of facilities (it is stated that we ought to provide facilities) we do provide facilities. Roads, of course, are the prime facility. I recognise that Repulse Bay does not actually come within the purview of this

motion, but I may say that not only are we driving a new road across to Repulse Bay, but we are negotiating with the Hotel Company for the provision of first-class facilities for public bathing on the Repulse Bay beach. When that new road is in working order I have no doubt it will be possible to arrange for quite cheap transport across to Repulse Bay for a large number of people who now go to North Point. Then, again, we are driving a 100-foot road direct from the City Hall to Shaikwan. The present tramway is very tortuous and slow, and no doubt with a fast service of trams, people would be able to get to Shaikwan in the time it now takes to reach North Point. The Sai Wan beach—an excellent bathing beach—is only a short distance away. I admit that in the summer the walk across the ridge would be rather out of the realm of reason and possibility, but no doubt cheap motor transport across that neck can be provided. That is another possible facility. Again, there is Sandy Bay, not very far around the corner from West Point. It is possible arrangements might be made for the Hongkong Tramway to extend along the Jubilee Road in that direction.

With regard to Kowloon, I might say that my remarks about North Point apply to that locality also. With regard to Cheung Sha Wan, we have arranged, and practically completed negotiations, to sell that foreshore to an important Corporation who are introducing a large new industry into the Colony, and I think it is the duty of the Government to give the land for that purpose rather than leave it for bathing, more especially as I have never seen anyone bathing on that beach yet.

I am glad to say—I am relieved I should say—that we have not been confronted with the example of other places which have provided transport or anything of that kind, or who have done any special thing for providing free bathing facilities. The hon. member spoke about seaside bathing places in England and put the Government in an exactly parallel situation to the Corporations of those places. Hongkong is not a seaside bathing place; it is a commercial centre, and the sooner that is recognised the better. I think it would be regarded as ludicrous if in ports, such as Liverpool and London, which had a stretch of sandy foreshore in the middle of the commercial area, the Corporation should be called upon to preserve it for all time for bathing purposes when docks and wharves are clamouring for room.

I may say on behalf of the Government that while it accepts the axiom that sea bathing is a health-giving recreation and that all reasonable facilities should be given for it, it cannot accept this motion—that it is the duty of the Government to provide facilities in the sense that it is its duty to keep these areas at North Point and at West Point. The Government is ready and willing to offer all reasonable facilities, to prepare beaches and to put up accommodation and to consider any proposal that might be put forward for reasonably cheap transportation. As I have suggested, transportation to Stonecutters or, possibly, later on, to Sai Wan and, possibly, even to Repulse Bay, should be no more costly than the present transport to North Point and Kennedy Town. The Government, in that sense, accepts the resolution that it is its duty to provide such reasonable facilities as it can to assist the public in the matter of free bathing; and it will welcome any scheme for transport or otherwise that the hon. member who made the motion may wish to put before it. But as the hon. member has defined his motion as meaning that it is the duty of the Government to preserve the two beaches now in question, the Government regrets that it cannot accept the motion.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—As mover, I have the right of reply under Rule 20. The hon. member who represents the Chamber of Commerce mentioned a point which I omitted—that there is a considerable force of public opinion behind this motion. As regards the North Point site, if we cannot get adequate facilities in view of this, it seems to follow logically that the Government ought to retain the present site until such other facilities are in view. In connection with those substituted facilities, it seems to me that, although the hon. Colonial Secretary was in general agreement with the principle that there should be facilities, he puts too much on me when he suggests that I should put up, or get other people to suggest, schemes of cheap transport. That is not the business of an unofficial member of the Council. The Government ought simultaneously to begin to tackle the problem of what is to be done for the people displaced from the bathing beaches at North Point. The Colonial Secretary remarked that it is not desirable that bathing places should be kept in perpetuity. I quite agree, but my point is that the Government ought not to take away facilities that exist at present, unless and until it is prepared to supply others. The Colonial Secretary has mentioned one or two alternatives, but, except as to the Repulse Bay project, they are too vague and shadowy. With regard to Sai Wan and the Summer, it is such an undertaking walking from Shaikwan to Sai Wan and it would take so much time that it is not really a practical proposition. Of course, if there was a tramway, the scheme would be in a different category, but there is no such thing. Another suggestion was to go round to Sandy Bay, but all that is so much in the air that it does not at all meet the present necessity. Similarly, with regard to Repulse Bay, the hon. member has not told us how soon that road is likely to be carried through. Of course, if it were, and if the Government were prepared to give cheap transport to Repulse Bay, that might relieve the situation to a certain extent, but at present it is all too vague. The Government would make a definite promise, one would have something to which one could attach importance. I agree with my friend who represents the Chamber of Commerce that at present the proposition practically forces itself upon us, that, until the Government can give substituted facilities, the only thing to do is to hold on to the bathing beaches at North Point. It is the only way in which

to prevent the public being deprived of the bathing beaches, which are so very important from a health point of view. With regret, sir, I must ask for a division on this motion, because I want to drive home the point that it is the duty of the Hongkong Government to provide the public with adequate facilities for sea bathing.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—I am afraid I cannot accept the motion in view of the interpretation the hon. member has put upon it. I will put the motion to the meeting.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—I ask for a division.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—You might give me the opportunity of putting it to the meeting first to see whether there is a unanimous vote.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK said that on a previous occasion he was told that he had not asked for a division soon enough.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK explained that the procedure was that the question was first put to the Council and on a show of hands, the chairman said, "I think the 'Ayes' have it" or the 'Noes' as the case might be, and as that point an hon. member might call for a division.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—How can the "Ayes" have it when Your Excellency has instructed the official members to say "No."

On a show of hands His Excellency said "The Noes have it."

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK asked for a division.

Hon. Mr. PARR—May I say a few words before the motion is put? I have been in favour of the continuation of these sea bathing facilities, but, as I take the view that the Government has put forward—which is the view that I, as Chairman of the Shipping branch of the Economic Resources Committee, have been recommending to the Government from the very first, namely, that they shall do their utmost to develop the harbour which is the Colony's lifeblood—I, therefore, am voting with the Government, though I certainly approve the contention that the public should not be deprived of sea-bathing, if it can possibly be avoided. But the beaches should not be maintained at the expense of the development of the harbour.

In the division all the Official Members, the Hon. Mr. John Johnston and the Hon. Mr. Parr voted against the motion, which was declared rejected by 9 votes to 4.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the third reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a supplementary sum of four million and twenty-six thousand three hundred and thirty-six dollars and eleven cents to defray the charges of the year 1919.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said—I beg to report that the Bill has passed through the Finance Committee without amendments, I therefore beg to move its third reading.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the third reading was agreed to.

THE TREATY OF PEACE ORDERS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to modify certain provisions of the Treaty of Peace Order, 1919, as amended by the Treaty of Peace (Amendment) Order, 1920, for the purpose of adapting the provisions of the Order to the circumstances of the Colony of Hongkong.

The "Objects and Reasons" state that the object of this Bill is to adapt to the circumstances of the Colony the amendments made in the Treaty of Peace Order, 1919, by the Treaty of Peace (Amendment) Order, 1920. The latter Order was published in the Hongkong Gazette of 20th October, 1920. The method followed in the Bill is similar to that of Ordinance 3 of 1920; the references in the second column of the schedule being to the articles of the original Order, as amended by the amendment Order.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said—The Ordinance of 1919 made certain sections of the Treaty with Germany the law of the land. It established a clearing office for the collection and payment of debts. The Amendment Order which was made this year makes certain alterations in detail and working of the principal Order. Both Orders apply to His Majesty's Dominions, except India and the Self-Governing Dominions. They are drawn up primarily for the United Kingdom and, therefore, referred to United Kingdom legislation, currency, etc., and it is necessary for the application of the Order to the Crown Colonies and Protectorates that modifications should be made for the purpose of making the Orders applicable to a particular Colony. Power is given to do that in the principal Order, and Ordinance No. 3 of this year made the necessary modifications. This present Bill is to make the necessary modifications in the Amendment Order. The amendments are of very slight nature, and consist of reference to Hongkong currency instead of English currency and things of that kind. I beg to move that the Bill be read a first time.

The Hon. COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to modify certain provisions of the Treaty of Peace (Austria) Order, 1920, for the purpose of adapting the provisions of the Order to the circumstances of the Colony of Hongkong.

The object of the Bill is to adapt the Treaty of Peace (Austria) Order, 1920, to the circumstances of this Colony. The Order was published in the Hongkong Gazette of the 12th November, 1920.

The method followed is the same as that adopted in Ordinance No. 3 of 1920.

The Hon. ATTORNEY-GENERAL—This Bill is to adapt to Hongkong, the Imperial Treaty of Peace Order which deals with the Austrian Treaty similar to the Ordinance passed this year for adapting the Order which deals with the German Treaty.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the first reading was agreed to.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to modify certain provisions of the Treaty of Peace (Bulgaria) Order, 1920, for the purpose of adapting the provisions of the Order to the circumstances of the Colony of Hongkong.

The object of this Bill is to adapt the Treaty of Peace (Bulgaria) Order, 1920, to the circumstances of this Colony. The Order was published in the Hongkong Gazette of the 5th November, 1920.

The method followed is the same as that adopted in Ordinance No. 3 of 1920.

The Hon. ATTORNEY-GENERAL—This Bill is to adapt to Hongkong, the Imperial Treaty of Peace Order which deals with the Austrian Treaty similar to the Ordinance passed this year for adapting the Order which deals with the German Treaty.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the first reading was agreed to.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—The Council will adjourn till this day fortnight. I would like the Council to settle definitely what time it would like to meet.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—2.30.

This being agreeable to the members generally the time of meeting was fixed for 2.30.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

H.E. the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$107,444 in aid of the following votes:—

Miscellaneous Services:—

Language Study Allowances	\$ 1,670
Government Buildings	2,940
Electric Fans and Light	780
Lifts Maintenance	64
Civil Service List	30,000
Miscellaneous Papers	4,500
Ordinances, Regulations and Reports	11,000
Stationery of Government Services	54,000
Charitable Services—Other	2,500
Charitable Allowances	2,500
Total	\$107,444

The CHAIRMAN—The Printing item is largely due to a very heavy increase in the cost of materials, and partly that \$30,000 is due to a breakdown of machinery in the Government print. The item Transport, \$34,000, is explained by the new scheme for passages for Government servants.

The vote was approved.

REPAIRS TO RAILWAY EMBANKMENT.

H.E. the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$3,323 in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, Repairs to Railway Embankment.

Approved.

A VOTE FOR DRAWING MATERIALS.

H.E. the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,200 in aid of the vote Public Works, Establishment, Other Charges, Drawing Materials and Mounting Plans.

Approved.

RAILWAY WAGONS.

H.E. the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$12,000 in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, Wagons.

The CHAIRMAN—This is for providing bodies for 30 new wagons, not included in the original estimate.

Approved.

MOORINGS IN THE HARBOUR.

H.E. the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$900 in aid of the vote Harbour Department, A.—Harbour Office, Other Charges, Raising and Renewing Moorings of Ocean Steamships.

Approved.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT EXAMINATIONS.

H.E. the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$900 in aid of the vote Harbour Department, A.—Harbour Office, Other Charges, Examination Fees.

Approved.

NEW REFUSE BRIDGE.

H.E. the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$14,000 in aid of the vote Sanitary Department, Special Expenditure, New Refuse Bridge.

The CHAIRMAN—This bridge was to have been ordered next year, but a bridge was sunk and it was decided to order one at once.

Approved.

COMPENSATION AND RESUMPTIONS.

H.E. the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$115,470 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, (79) Compensation and Resumptions.

The CHAIRMAN—This was the purchase of the goal site from the Kai Tak Reclamation Co.

Approved.

PUBLIC WORKS VOTES.

H.E. the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of ten thousand seven hundred dollars (\$10,700) in aid of the following votes:—

Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong:—	
Communications, (15) Roads:—	
(a) General Works	\$ 7,000
Miscellaneous, (23) Roadways:—	
Cable to Green Island	400
Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong:—	
Lighting, (10) Gas Lighting	1,300
City and Suburbs and Hill District	1,300
Miscellaneous, (15) Maintenance of Public Recreation Grounds	600
Public Works, Recurrent, Kowloon:—	
Lighting, (29) Gas Lighting	1,500
Total	\$10,700

The CHAIRMAN—These are various small additions to Public Works. The vote of \$7,000 is due to the growth of the town—new pavements in front of shops. The cable was double the estimated cost. The lighting vote is due to the provision of more lamps.

Approved.

FANS AND LIGHT IN THE O.B.O.

H.E. the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum \$80 in aid of the vote Colonial Secretary's Office, Other Charges:—

Electric Fans and Light	\$35
Incidental Expenses	25
Total	\$60

Approved.

(Sporing news will be found on page 4.)

New Season's Fruit for Xmas

Seedless Raisins (Sultanas)	per 1 lb. pkt.	\$0.65
Seeded Pudding Raisins	" 1 lb. "	.85
Californian Currants	" 1 lb. "	.65
All these Fruits are cleaned ready for use, untouched, by hand.		
Mixed Candied Peel	per lb.	\$1.00
Candied Peel in 1 lb. tins	per tin	.80
Lemon	" "	.80
Orange	" "	.80
Citron	" "	\$1.00
Spices all kinds in 2 oz. & 8 oz. bots.		
Cooking Apples	per lb.	.20
Pudding Basins, all sizes in stock.		
Chiver's Xmas Puddings in 2 lb. Basins		\$1.50
Crosse & Blackwell's Xmas Puddings 1 lb. tins	70 cts.	
2 lb. tins \$1.20 3 lb. tins \$1.80 4 lb. tins \$2.40		
Chiver's Mince-meat	per 1 lb. bots.	.80
Crosse & Blackwell's Mince-meat	" 1 lb. tin \$1.20 2 lb. tins \$1.90	
Golden Dates	" pkt.	.60
Californian Figs	" "	.40
Kent Filbert Nuts	" lb.	.80
Brasil, Almond & Hazel Nuts	" "	.80
Washington Apples	" "	.30
Dried Fruits, Pears and Peaches	" "	.60

XMAS TOY BAZAAR

EVERYTHING FOR THE CHILDREN
ON FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

DICKS

PATENT UNIVERSAL SIZE PACKING
STEAM AND HYDRAULIC.

The most useful and efficient packing known.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
HONGKONG.

JUST UNPACKED

"BROADWOOD"

"BABY" GRAND PIANO

(With New Patent Steel Barless Frame).

A REVELATION IN

tone, touch & design.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

Powell

TELEPHONE 3146.

GENTLEMEN'S

HIGH-CLASS OUTFITTERS.

CHANGE

OF

SEASONS

Be prepared for the many changes in the temperature by wearing correct UNDERWEAR. We have just received a new stock, the special weaves of which are porous and absorbent, thus preventing chill.

INSPECTION INVITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

CABARET DINNER DANCES will be held on the following dates:

SATURDAY, 11th DEC. WEDNESDAY, 15th DEC.
SATURDAY, 19th DEC. WEDNESDAY, 22nd DEC.

SMITH and JACKSON will entertain with the latest Cooon Songs and Dances.

The Ball Room extension at REPULSE BAY HOTEL will be completed this week-end.

No increased charge is made to Diners at the REPULSE BAY HOTEL in connection with the Entertainment. A Table Money charge will be made to Non-Diners on the Nights when Cabaret Dinner Dances are being held.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 13th day of DECEMBER, 1920, at 3 P.M., at the Office of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Regulatory No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Acres	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	100	At Repulse Bay	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100	1,000

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1	100	At Repulse Bay	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100	1,000

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"YATSHING"

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 13th Dec. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be completed by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, Hongkong, December 8th, 1920.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

BY (Old Established Shipping Firm, youth (British) as OFFICE ASSISTANT, good prospects.
Apply— P. O. Box 92, 1887

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for: BORAS P., Q., AD., AP., AW., BF.

TO LET.—For immediate occupation. Three Large and Light ROOMS suitable for Offices. Central position. Apply P. O. Box No. 73.

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

EDGAR WARWICK

presents the

WARWICK COMEDY COMPANY.

in

H. V. Eamon's Charming Comedy of Youth

"WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE"

Miss JOAN MATTHEW, Mr. N. THORPE-MATTHEW, Mr. FRANK WHEATLEY, Miss BEATRICE WINE

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), Dec. 11th.—The Roaring Farce Comedy

"ELIZA COMES TO STAY"

MONDAY, Dec. 13th.—Hubert Henry Davies's Clever Play

"CAPTAIN DREW"

TUESDAY, Dec. 14th.—Oscar Wilde's Satirical Masterpiece

"A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE"

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15th.—The Phenomenal Success that is Drawing All London to the Garrick Theatre

"BROWN SUGAR"

ENSURE GOOD SEATS. Plans at MOUTRIE'S.

NOTICE.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE L'INDO-CHINE has to inform the holders of the TEMPORARY BONDS of the Credit National 1919, which have been subscribed through us, that same must be EXCHANGED in our Paris Office for Definite Bonds before March 1921.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1603 for Two Shares Numbered 46491/46492 standing in the Register in the name of LUE YUE HAM (deceased) late of Hongkong having been LOST—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the 5th day of January, 1921, a new Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary.

Hongkong, December 3rd, 1920.

1886

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, (1918) LIMITED.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 8, George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd DECEMBER, 1920, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the General Managers for the year ended 30th September, 1920, and electing a Committee of Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 17th DECEMBER, 1920, until THURSDAY, the 23rd DECEMBER, 1920, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, December 7th, 1920.

1877

MIN RIVER CONSERVANCY.

NOTIFICATION No. 9.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TENDERS are invited for a VERTICAL BOILER about four feet in diameter and nine feet in height, either new or used, together with the usual steam and water mounting suitable for use on a Priestman Dragger. Tenders will be considered only on boilers in good working condition.
Tenders stating dimensions with other particulars of the boilers and mountings, term, time of delivery, etc., will be received up to 31st DECEMBER, by the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the MIN RIVER CONSERVANCY.
The Conservancy does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
F. R. WALSHAM, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, To the MIN RIVER CONSERVANCY, Foochow, November 30th, 1920.

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

HIGH-CLASS PERFUMERY.

We have received fresh stocks of the latest FRENCH PERFUMES from Coty, Dubarry, Chris, and other high-class perfumers—which include their choicest examples.

Single bottles, Cases of 2 bottles, Caskets of 2 and 3 bottles.

Series of Eau de Cologne and Lavender Water.

Roger & Gallet's Perfume in caskets of 2 and 3 bottles.

Coffrets of Perfume Soap and Powder.

At very reasonable prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Telephone 16.

11

MARRIAGE.

TRAFFORD-SUTTON.—At the Magistracy, Cape Town, October 2nd, 1920, WILLIAM PHILIP CHARLES, TRAFFORD, M.A., late of the University, Hongkong, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. de Trafford, to MARY, MARY TRAFFORD-SUTTON, third daughter of Mrs. Richard Sutton, Johannesburg, and great grand daughter of Sir Richard Vincent Sutton, 2nd Bart., of Norwood Park, Nottingham.

1881.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUTES RD. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 10TH, 1920.

PUBLIC BATHING FACILITIES IN HONGKONG.

It was a very interesting debate which took place at the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday on the motion introduced by the Hon. Mr. POLLOCK and seconded by the Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAH affirming it to be the duty of the Hongkong Government to provide the public with adequate facilities for sea bathing. The Government refused to accept the motion because of the interpretation which it would place upon it, and so by the weight of the Official Majority, plus two Unofficial Members, the motion was defeated. We cannot disregard the weight of the argument against reserving in perpetuity these beaches within the harbour for bathing purposes, but we do not understand why the Government should have avoided committing itself to the principle that it is the duty of the Government to provide the public with adequate facilities for sea bathing. In the interests of the public health, facilities for sea bathing in a climate such as we have in Hongkong and with a population so congested, are as necessary as the provision of public recreation grounds. We cannot overlook the fact that the same arguments which were used to defeat the motion to preserve these bathing beaches for the public could be employed to defend the turning over of the Public Gardens or the recreation grounds to the builder in these times when there is a demand for sites for building purposes, especially in the heart of the city. Still, we think the community must be prepared to recognise that within the harbour limits

the Government must be left free to encourage whatever prospects may offer for the development of harbour facilities on the large lines that we wish to see them develop. The motion which the Hon. Mr. POLLOCK submitted to the Council does not insist on the retention of the present beaches, but what he did insist upon was that if these are wanted for other purposes, it is the duty of the Government to provide other beaches which shall be almost, if not quite, as easily and what is of very great importance—as cheaply, accessible as the present beaches. Other beaches were indicated by the COLONIAL SECRETARY, who foreshadowed the possibility of easier access to them by road and by tramway extensions but, as the Hon. Mr. POLLOCK observed, these tramway extensions are "all in the air." Unless the Government does something to ensure that such extensions will be made without delay, thousands of poor people who now make use of the existing bathing beaches are likely to be deprived, perhaps for the rest of their lives, of such opportunities for healthful recreation as they have in the past few years been encouraged and accustomed to enjoy. The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK's analysis of the statistics which have been kept of the use made of these bathing beaches showed that they were used by all the races largely represented in this cosmopolitan community. None will view the disappearance of these beaches with greater dismay than those who are concerned with education and with welfare work among the Chinese. They know, better than most people, the great need for public bathing beaches as close to the doors of the people as they can have them, and they can best appreciate the advantage that must accrue to the public health of the community. It has been a gratifying sign from a public health point of view to see how the provision of these bathing beaches has been appreciated by the Chinese, who, when we consider the housing conditions existing in this Colony, stand in need of all such facilities as can be given them. Now that the fate of these beaches has been decided it becomes the obvious and imperative duty of all who are concerned to see that adequate facilities for sea bathing are provided for the large class who cannot afford to own or hire steam launches or motor-cars, to press upon the Government the urgent necessity of such measures as will give to the beaches, indicated by the COLONIAL SECRETARY cheap and easy means of access. Perhaps one of the Unofficial Members will, by a question or two at the next meeting of the Council, elicit from the Government what their intentions are on the subject, if they have yet formed any at all. A policy of drift in such a matter cannot, and must not, be tolerated.

Exchange fell yesterday, 6s 3d. 11-10d. on demand.

No case of communicable diseases was reported in the Colony on Wednesday.

A Chinese had his right foot badly crushed by the wheels of a truck going over it on Wednesday in Queen's Road.

Sir John Ramsden is stated to be by far the biggest rubber shareholder and individual land-owner in British Malaya.

A Chinese accountant of the Yop Lung Bank, 78, Queen's Road Central, is reported to have absconded with \$3,500 belonging to the bank.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending November 27th, amounted to 82,125 tons and the sales to 84,023 tons.

The piece goods merchants in Hongkong have (says the *Canton Times*) communicated with Governor Chen Chiung-ming advising him not to attack Kwangsi in order to maintain the friendship of the two Kwang provinces.

A number of influential persons associated with China, including Sir John Jordan, Mr. Alfred Bae (the Chinese Minister to Great Britain), Sir Ernest Satow and Sir Charles Addis, have issued an appeal for subscriptions to the China Famine Relief Fund.

It is understood that the Netherlands India Annual Fair Association will hold an industrial fair at Bandung (Java), Netherlands East Indies, next year in the months of September and October. The association also intends to organise an automobile exhibition in 1921 on a date to be fixed later.

There was no election for the five seats which were vacant on the Shanghai Municipal Council, as there were only five candidates put forward at the nominations. These five are accordingly elected. They are Mr. H. G. Simps, Mr. S. Sakaguchi, Mr. H. H. Girardet, Mr. E. F. Mackay, and Dr. S. A. Ransom.

The alleged highway robbery at Smithfield, Kennedy Town, reported on Wednesday, has turned out to be false. The man, who made the report that he was relieved of \$175, after being blind-folded, has now confessed that he lost the money by gambling, and that he made up the highway robbery tale to propitiate his master.

A notice to mariners states that the Yama struck a rock and has become a total wreck at the 12 fathom bank bearing E. 98 distance 10.75 cables from Hainan Head Beacon. Mariners are warned to be careful when approaching the Hainan Head bank buoy as the wreckage may be floating round, and also to keep Hainan Head bank buoy on their port side approaching from Hainan Head, and on the starboard side when approaching from Mog Point.

William Crozier, a first-class seaman, twenty years of age, employed in submarine *LT met* with his death under tragic circumstances on Wednesday at the Naval Yard. He was at work near the dry dock when he was knocked down by a crane and fell into the bottom of the dock. Death was instantaneous. The body was removed to the Naval Hospital mortuary and subsequently buried in the evening, at Happy Valley, the deceased being accorded a naval funeral.

Twelve hundred Austro-Hungarian war prisoners at Vladivostok left for home on board the *s.s. Steigerwald* on 16th November, and 1,800 on board the *s.s. Frankfurt* on the 23rd, while 3,000 German, Hungarian and Roumanian war-prisoners left on 25th November by the *s.s. Kaikyo Maru*. At present only 755 Turkish war prisoners are left in Siberian camps under charge of the Japanese Military Authorities, while the number of war prisoners in Siberia not in Japanese custody amounts to some 30,000 men who are now concentrating in Nikolai-Ussudik. It is understood that the war prisoners' camp at Verkh-Udinsk, which had been closed by order of the Government, has been re-opened and 88 war prisoners are being kept in it.

Reuter's Agency at Peking has been informed from a reliable source that after the Tachun of Shensi, acting on instructions from the Central Government, prohibited the planting of opium, numerous fields previously devoted to poppy cultivation were planted with grain. These crops recently gave good prospects for the winter harvest. Now it has become known that the Tachun will raise no objection to the cultivation of poppy, for which a tax of \$6 per mou will be levied, and many farmers are actually ploughing up their wheat crops in order again to plant poppy. Meanwhile appeals are being made on behalf of 2,000,000 starving people in Shensi. Reuter's informant states that he has seen the wheat crops being ploughed in to make room for poppy.

Commenting on the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak's speech on the Budget debate, the *N.C. Daily News* remarks:—"There can be little doubt as to the necessity for the furtherance of British education among Chinese, but to make its benefits real it is incumbent upon Britons in China to assist in making those cultural surroundings which tuition in England has led the Chinese student to expect. He desires neither patronage nor familiarity—he has become too much a man of the world for that, but he does expect that when he leaves the British centres of learning he can come back to China and be certain of some few hours a week when he can meet people whose trend of thought follows that which he had learned to adopt in a far country. He has been taught to think along lines foreign even to his relatives, and besides the injury to his own personality which the present attitude involves, there is the added fact that amongst his own people he is a man apart. It is a wonder that he even tries to retain the finer points of his training in view of such discouragement, but he does and would do even more if it were possible for him to mix on an equal social footing with those whose compeer he was in the British Isles."

BURNING BANK NOTES AT PEKING.

On November 29th, by order of the Ministry of Finance, between five and six million notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications were burnt into ashes and it is stated that more will be destroyed later. The face value of the Peking notes of these two Chinese Government banks was then 68 per cent.—about ten cents higher than a fortnight previously—and the financial authorities are of the opinion that if nothing unforeseen happens, the continued destruction of the superfluous notes will gradually raise the notes to their face value some time next year without the Government putting a large sum of ready money into the markets for the redemption of the notes. —*Asiatic News Agency*.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WAR MEDAL FOR HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, December 7th.

In the House of Commons, during question time, the Under Secretary of State for War announced that the question of awarding the War Medal to men serving in the Hongkong Volunteers in war-time was still under consideration and no decision had yet been reached.

"SLAVE-GIRLS" OF HONGKONG.

LONDON, December 7th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Short, Colonel Amery said that girls in Hongkong, under the adoption system, were not paid wages for domestic services, being regarded as adopted daughters of the house. He emphasised that their status was well understood, while in the event of ill-treatment the girls were removed.

SIR CHARLES ADDIS.

LONDON, December 7th.

Sir Charles Addis has been elected a Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Bank, in place of the late Lord Cunliffe.

CHINA-MEXICO TREATY.

LONDON, December 7th.

A telegram from Mexico City states that in view of the cancellation of the old China-Mexico Commercial Treaty, it is announced that the Chino-Mexican Commission is meeting in Mexico City to study the situation and to make recommendations for a new treaty.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SCHEDULE FOR ANNUAL SHOW.

The Hongkong Horticultural Society, the Secretary of which is Mr. L. Gibbs, Beaconsfield Arcade, has sent us a schedule for the 1921 Flower and Vegetable Show. The schedule contains very valuable information for all amateur gardeners. It details what exhibits must be entered for competition, the qualifications, and other interesting matter pertaining to the show which is to be held either in February or March. There are altogether seven sections, comprising 162 classes. There are Sections for Plants in Pots, open to all except Peak Gardens and Chinese market gardens; for Plants in Pots, Peak Gardens only; for vegetables, open to all, except Peak Gardens and Chinese Market Gardens; for Cut Flowers, Peak Gardens only; and General Exhibits open to all. Standards of excellence required are also detailed, and an official list is given of flowering plants. Challenge Cups are offered for the most praiseworthy exhibit in Pot Plants (open), Pot Plants (Peak), Vegetables (open), Vegetables (Peak), Cut Flowers (open), Cut Flowers (Peak).

A meeting of the Society will be held in the City Hall on Tuesday, December 21st, at 5.15 p.m., when a paper on "Rose Growing in Hongkong" by Mr. R. A. Nicholson will be read and discussed.

The meeting is open to the public.

MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Last Sunday was the day appointed for the election of five members of the Senado to serve for two years. The Chairman was present at the appointed hour, but the attendance of the public was not sufficient to form an election committee, and the election had, therefore, to be postponed.

The new tobacco monopoly has been let by public tender to one Chan Chat who offered \$90,010 a year for it—ten dollars over the upset price. The monopoly operates from February 1st next.

The Very Rev. Fr. Nunes is shortly proceeding to Rome. It is said that the object of the visit is in connection with the offer of the Bishopric of Macao which has been made to Father Nunes and which he does not wish to accept.

Shareholders of the Macao Aerial Transport Co., Ltd., who have paid all the calls on the shares, are wondering when a meeting is to be called at which the shareholders will be informed how the business of the Company stands. They are also wondering when the share certificates will be issued.

I hear that the Portuguese steamer *Tramonta*, which has been wrecked near Pakhoi, was insured for \$150,000.

CHEAPER STEAMER FARES:

LORD INCHCAPE'S PROMISE.

IRISH PEACE POURPARLERS:

PROBABLE GOVERNMENT REPLY.

BATTLESHIP CONTROVERSY:

SIR PERCY SCOTT'S VIEWS.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHEAPER PASSENGER FARES.

LORD INCHCAPE'S PROMISE.

LONDON, December 8th.

At the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s meeting Lord Inchcape said that passenger fares will be reduced to an economic level as soon as possible, but at present the company was carrying passengers below cost. He had so far disposed of 93 ex-enemy ships, and hoped soon to dispose of the balance.

SLUMP IN WHEAT PRICES.

FARMERS VOW NOT TO SELL.

LONDON, December 7th.

The Daily Mail's New York correspondent says that the collapse of the spectacular war-time prices of American farm produce has resulted in an unprecedented situation in North Dakota where 23 banks have been forced to close owing to the refusal of the farmers to sell wheat in order to liquidate their loans. The basic facts of the case are that the United States produced 2,000,000 more bales of cotton, and 300,000,000 more bushels of wheat than it can consume. Ten thousand farmers in North Dakota have struck, vowing not to sell wheat until it reaches 12s. 6d. a bushel. The movement is spreading throughout the West. Seven banks have suspended operations in Oklahoma. Sporadic failures are reported from Iowa and Montana.

U.S. COTTON CROP.

FORECAST OF GREAT REDUCTION.

MEMPHIS (Tennessee), Dec. 7th.

Mr. Thompson, ex-President of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, addressing the Cotton Conference, predicted a 50 per cent. reduction in the coming cotton crop, which would not amount to more 6,000,000 bales.

PROSPECTS IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, December 8th.

Following the recommendation of the majority of the Provincial Councils, the Government has decided to reduce next season the cotton acreage by one-third.

BATTLESHIP CONTROVERSY.

SIR PERCY SCOTT'S VIEWS.

LONDON, December 7th.

The battleship controversy has been advanced a stage further by a Daily Mail representative's interview with Sir Percy Scott, who utterly condemns battleships, and declares that if Great Britain and Germany had possessed no battleships in the war the result would have been the same. He contends that no ship can be built to withstand a torpedo-charged with half a ton of Tri-Nitro-Toluol. If the Germans had submarine officers as good as ours, they would have got into the Scapa, sunk our fleet, and won the war on sea in the first few months of 1914. Sir Percy Scott finally declares that many of our torpedoes in the war were "duds," thus explaining many failures.

AIR MINISTRY PLANS.

FIVE NEW SQUADRONS.

LONDON, December 8th.

A White Paper has been issued announcing an addition to the supplementary Estimate of £935,300 for the Air Ministry. The latter seeks authority to utilise surpluses in certain Air Votes, which exceed £2,000,000. The Estimate includes £250,000 for the formation of five additional squadrons.

FRANCE FOR PEACE.

M. MILLERAND'S DECLARATION.

PARIS, December 7th.

M. Millerand and the American Ambassador, Mr. Wallace, opened the memorial consisting of stone roofing supported by cylindrical pillars over "a bayonet and trench" at Verdun, where 57 French soldiers were buried—some alive—owing to the collapse of the trench under a terrific bombardment from both sides during a German attack in June, 1916, leaving only a line of bayonets sticking out of the ground.

M. Millerand, in a speech, declared that France, heart and soul, was for peace. To speak of her imperialism was to make capital out of the ignorance of some and of the bad faith of others. She claimed nothing but just reparation. She knew she could rely on the friendship of the United States to obtain this. The Franco-American Alliance would never fail in the cause of liberty and civilisation.

COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, December 8th.

The International Communications Conference urges increased cables between North America and the Orient, South America and Australia, and proposes the establishment of an Electrical Communications Union for promoting, extending and improving international telegraphic and telephonic communications by land wires, cable, radio and other forms of signalling; also, the establishment of an Electrical Communications Council, consisting of representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States and four representatives selected from among the other Powers, to encourage the improvement of communications.

CALL FOR CONSTANTINE.

FEAR OF ANARCHY.

ATHENS, December 7th.

If anarchy is to be avoided in Greece, Constantine must return if only for a time. He is his people's idol. Nothing would satisfy them but a popular welcome to the monarch. The solution seems to be subsequent abdication in favour of the Crown Prince. The nation is thoroughly Anglophile, but the feeling is bound to change in the event of continued failure to comprehend the popular mentality.

FIUME EPISODE.

TORPEDO BOATS DESERT TO SIGNOR D'ANNUNZIO.

ROME, December 7th.

Two Italian torpedo boats have deserted to Signor d'Annunzio, according to a guarded communiqué, which says that two torpedo boats of the Upper Adriatic Squadron anchored in the port of Fiume in "an irregular manner. The commanding officers were apparently taken by surprise and were unable to assert themselves."

COST OF THE WAR.

TO UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, December 8th.

The Secretary of the Treasury has announced that the net cost of the war to the United States Government was twenty-four thousand and ten million dollars, this being the actual expenditure from the Treasury, excluding all outlay not resulting in the actual prosecution of the war.

PEACE PROSPECTS IN IRELAND.

PROBABLE GOVERNMENT REPLY TO FATHER O'FLANNAGAN.

LONDON, December 7th.

As regards the prospects of an Irish truce, it is stated on the highest authority that if it is agreed that Father O'Flanagan's message represents the full force of Sinn Fein moderate opinion, the Government reply will embody the following principles: No Amnesty, no Republic, and the cessation of the campaign of outrage and murder.

Well informed circles believe that the repudiation of Father O'Flanagan's message was due to Sinn Fein fugitives from justice desiring an amnesty.

WORK OF ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

LONDON, December 7th.

Presenting medals for gallantry to the Royal Irish Constabulary in Dublin, Viscount French eulogised the skill and zeal of the Force, and said that there were many indications that their work was beginning to take effect. The senseless and inhuman episodes in Dublin, and the wanton destruction in Liverpool were signs of malevolent malice, which was a certain fore-runner of defeat. Viscount French assured the Police that their efforts would end in saving the country from the dominion of savages.

"FREEMAN'S JOURNAL" CASE.

LONDON, December 8th.

The court-martial has sentenced the two proprietors of Freeman's Journal to six months' imprisonment, and the Freeman's Journal Company has been fined £500.

EARLIER CABLES.

GOVERNMENT ANXIOUSLY WAITING.

LONDON, December 7th.

Well informed circles state that the Irish position has changed little. The Government is still anxiously waiting for any avenue likely to lead to peace, but nobody is able to negotiate authoritatively for Sinn Fein yet or has submitted concrete proposals containing even the germ of a satisfactory settlement.

BRITISH DYE INDUSTRY.

PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION PROPOSED.

LONDON, December 7th.

In the House of Commons, moving the second reading of the Dyestuffs Bill, Sir Robert Horne said that it prohibited the import, except by licence, of synthetic and organic dyes, colours or colouring matter, and intermediate organic dyes. A Licensing Committee would be established consisting of five representatives of the dye consumers, three representatives of the dye producers and five neutrals. There would not be any delay or difficulty in granting the licences. He emphasised that the Government was pledged to protect the dye industry against German competition, and the Bill was necessary to prevent the British dye industry from being killed, making it again dependent on outside supplies for our vital industries and imperilling our very existence in war-time. (Cheers.)

He announced that the Government intended to make a Bill dealing with other key industries, the first bill next session. Mr. Asquith supported the Bill and declared that the question of Free Trade and Protection did not arise in granting a subsidy, but it was now necessary, subsequently, to ensure that there would not be unlimited private profit. Certain surpluses should be devoted to research and the history of the British dye industry was a humiliating chapter. He emphasised the necessity to the textile industries of superior quality dyes. The Germans ought not to continue to have a monopoly, but as long as we could not produce good quality dyes manufacturers ought to have the freest access to any dyes available.

The Bill was read a second time. The motion for its rejection was defeated by 277 votes to 72. The minority was largely composed of Free Traders and representatives of textile interests.

CONCESSIONS IN RUSSIA.

LENIN'S ALLEGED POLICY.

BERLIN, December 7th.

The object of the Bolshevik concessions, as for instance, those recently granted to Mr. Vanderlip, was indicated in a speech at Moscow, reproduced in the Freiheit, in which Lenin, it is alleged, stated that those countries had been forced to cease their warfare against Russia who, at present, were able to exist amid the bourgeois countries. "By making concessions to America," Lenin said, "we make the Japanese-American relations more acute, and we will exploit the situation, while by signing concessions we shall win a moral and material victory over the bourgeois countries, which, instead of fighting us, will be compelled to strengthen our position."

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LATEST CABLES.

U.S. IMMIGRATION.

UNPRECEDENTED RUSH FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, December 8th.

The Times' New York correspondent says that America is seriously alarmed at the wave of immigration from the poverty-stricken parts of Europe, which threatens to inundate the labour market and complicate the growing problem of unemployment.

It is officially stated that 74,000 aliens landed at New York alone in October, while, *inter alia*, it is reported that 8,000,000 Germans are planning to cross the Atlantic.

Ellis Island is unprecedentedly crowded. The immigrants are largely Jews, mostly without funds and incapable of earning a living. Hence, the Congress Immigration Committee has decided to press on the Immigration Bill as speedily as possible.

EARLIER CABLES.

OPENING THE DOOR.

WASHINGTON, December 7th.

The Immigration Bill among other things permits the entrance of students into the United States every six months, and the entry of workers from Canada, Mexico and Cuba in order to provide for the periodic requirements of certain industries.

GOLD AND SILVER BILL.

NO RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORT OF BULLION.

LONDON, December 7th.

In the House of Commons, in the Committee stage of the Gold and Silver Bill, Mr. Samuel moved an amendment, which was strongly supported, to omit the word "Silver," from the Bill in the interests of British trade in China.

Mr. Baldwin (for the Treasury) opposed the amendment, but undertook that, when the Bill became law, the Government would place the restrictions, as far as silver was concerned, only on the export of coins. There would not be any restrictions on the export of silver bullion. It might be many years before restriction on silver bullion became necessary, but, as we were living in uncertain times, it was necessary that the Government should have powers to deal with emergencies.

Mr. Samuel's amendment was rejected by 105 votes to 53.

Sir Newton Moore moved an amendment providing that any gold or silver imported after the passing of the Act might be re-exported at any time. He said that otherwise the result of the Act would be that no new gold would enter the country and this would be disastrous to credit, trade and finance, while England would cease to be the gold market of the world.

Mr. Baldwin refused to accept the amendment, but promised to insert a clause empowering the Government to make special agreements with the British Colonies and Dominions under which gold imported from these countries might be re-exported.

TYPHU EPIDEMIC.

CAMPAIGN OF THE LEAGUE.

GENEVA, December 7th.

At the assembly of the League of Nations on the suggestion of Dr. Nansen, it was decided to appoint a Committee of three to deal with the question of raising funds to combat the epidemic of typhus in Central Europe.

Prince Ranjitsingh said that India, although never endangered by typhus, strongly sympathised with the campaign. He would appeal to the Princes of India to help, and he was sure that the Assembly would not be disappointed with the results.

The representatives of the various countries then announced their contributions, including Great Britain whose donation totalled £50,000 while that of France was 1,000,000 francs. Persia and China each contributed £2,000.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S POLICY.

INDEPENDENCE OF PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, December 7th.

In a message to Congress, President Wilson urged the authorisation of a loan to Armenia, to be expended under American supervision. He also asked for a revision of the taxation laws, independence for the Philippines, economy in Government expenditure, and the rehabilitation and training of disabled soldiers and sailors. The message did not mention the League of Nations.

President Wilson declares that the Old World is at present suffering from the wanton rejection of the principle of democracy and the substitution for it of autocratic principles. President Wilson adds that the moment has come for the United States to take the lead in securing democracy by making and enforcing laws within its own borders giving full rights to labour, while safeguarding the integrity of property, particularly industrial, in order to increase the necessary wealth of the world.

LATEST CABLES.

DUTCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

SECOND CHAMBER TO RESUME DISCUSSION OF ESTIMATES.

THE HAGUE, December 7th.

The crisis in the Ministry of Agriculture has been settled. The Minister has requested the Second Chamber to resume the discussion of the Estimates of his department, which was interrupted owing to the rejection of the proposal to appoint a judicial adviser to the Ministry.

PROHIBITION LAW.

INTERESTING AMERICAN DECISION.

WASHINGTON, December 7th.

The United States Internal Revenue Commissioner has ruled that the Prohibition Law applies to American ships everywhere.

BRITANNIA DAY.

CELEBRATION AT NEW BEDFORD.

NEW BEDFORD (Massachusetts),

December 7th.

Britannia Day celebrations included a reception in honour of His Majesty's ship *Calcutta* of the Bermuda Squadron. The officers and crew of the *Calcutta* were entertained at a banquet.

BAN ON BRITISH AEROPLANES.

WRIGHT CORPORATION'S SUCCESSFUL SUIT.

New York, December 8th.

The Courts have granted an injunction restraining the Aircraft Disposal and Handley Page Companies from importing into America 2,363 British aeroplanes and 34,000 motors.

The Wright Corporation declared that the machines embodied infringements of Wright patents, and if importation were allowed the new American industry would be ruined.

DAVIS CUP.

AUSTRALIANS AND AMERICANS IN AUCKLAND.

AUCKLAND, December 7th.

Australasian and American lawn tennis Davis Cup teams have arrived here.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, December 8th.

President Wilson's reply to the League of Nations' invitation to nominate consultative representatives on the Commission studying the reduction of armaments was despatched to-day.

EARLIER CABLES.

POWERS OF ASSEMBLY AND COUNCIL.

GENEVA, December 7th.

Except as regards the word "exclusive," the Assembly of the League of Nations has adopted the Commission's report on the powers of the Council and the Assembly, respectively. The Assembly has no power to reverse or modify any decision falling within the exclusive competence of the Council. The same respect must be shown by the Council for the decisions of the Assembly. The question of the inclusion of the word "exclusive" was referred to a Special Commission.

QUARREL OVER A CHILD.

WOMAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

A Straits-born Chinese woman named

Katrina Chau, living at No. 107, Praya East, who, as reported, attempted to commit suicide by swallowing opium, was placed before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistrate's yesterday.

She admitted having attempted to take her own life, and that she was now sorry for her rash act. Replying to the Magistrate, she said that she took the opium in a fit of temper after a quarrel with her husband over the treatment of their child.

The husband said that the quarrel was not a serious one. They had only exchanged a few angry words, and he did not know why his wife should have attempted to do such a rash deed for such a small matter.

Sergeant McFall said that the woman swallowed three-quarters of one tael pot of opium, and was admitted into hospital just in time to save her life.

The Magistrate bound the woman over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for twelve months.

UNLUCKY NO. 4.

Pity the poor unemployed share brokers says the Straits Echo. They have got to think about all sorts of things to pass the time away during the slump. One of the latest is a pack of five cards, with "Who's who?" on the backs. These are shuffled, and each man draws one. The man who draws the card with No. 1 on the face finds written there, "Shall we have a drink?" No. 2 "With pleasure," No. 3 "Who pays?" No. 4 "I do," 5, "Splendid."

THE WARWICK COMEDY CO.

"DOORMATS."

Another piece from the attractive repertoire of the Warwick Comedy Company was staged before a fair house at the Theatre Royal last night. "Doormats" is the story of a modern domestic intrigue based on pseudo-modern ideas of morals. Mrs. Gale, the wife of an artist, permits the attentions of Capt. Harding almost to break up her home. She is a butterfly type who takes everything but gives nothing in return. Her husband is the doormat, always willing to be trampled upon, in the figurative sense. Even when Capt. Harding discusses a divorce in the presence of her husband, Gale still adopts his attitude of voluntary sacrifice. But all comes well in the end, and the butterfly finds her pretty wings scorched in the flame. It is then that she appreciates the true value of an affectionate and loyal husband.

As Noel Gale, Mr. Thorpe-Mayne was convincing in the role of the self-sacrificing artist-husband and played a difficult part with credit. Miss Mayne, as Mrs. Gale, was not in a sympathetic part. Lady Gale (Noel's Aunt) was invested with a delightful atmosphere of reality by Miss Lena Flowerdew, though Mr. Tom Fenwick oversteered the part of crusty old Sir Rufus Gale almost to the point of burlesque. Mr. Dudley Howarth gave a rather spiritless version of Capt. Harding, the villain of the piece, and Miss Marjory Clarke played the part of Harrison, a maid.

On the whole the play was dull. The plot was as thin as gauze and there were very few situations approaching a thrill. To-night "When we were Twenty-one" will be presented.

THE EDUCATION OF CHINESE IN FRANCE.

A GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION.

At the suggestion of Mr. Fan Yuan-lien, Minister of Education, the Central Government has agreed to put aside the sum of 100,000 francs a year for assisting the Chinese Institute in the Paris University, in the same way as the proposed Chinese Institute in Lyons.

On account of this, the Paris University has conferred the degree of Doctor on President Hsu Shih-chang. For the purpose of receiving this honourable degree from Paris University, the Government is sending Mr. Chu Chi-hsien, former Minister of Home Affairs, to France with Dr. Y. T. Tsui, former President of the Chinghua College, and Wong Ting-chang, of the Foreign Office, as his secretary and councillor respectively. Mr. Chu is also in charge of the reprinting of the "Shih-ku Chuan-su" or Chinese Encyclopedia which was compiled in the commencement of the Kang-hsi reign of the defunct Manchu Dynasty, as suggested by ex-Premier Painlevé and he will discuss with him in Paris matters relating to the proposed Sino-French educational co-operation and development.

EWO COTTON CO.'S DIVIDEND

At a meeting of the Consulting Committee of this company, held last week at Shanghai, it was decided that, after providing for the interim dividend of Tls. 22, which absorbed Tls. 440,000, the shareholders should be recommended to apportion the balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account on October 31st, 1920, of Tls. 1,693,429.54, as follows:—

To pay dividend on preference shares, at rate of 7 per cent. per annum	28,000.00
To pay a final dividend on 20,000 ordinary shares of Tls. 68 per share	1,360,000.00
To write off plant and machinery	100,000.00
To write off buildings	50,000.00
To write off water supply	218.60
To write off furniture	1,000.00
To write off debenture investment	2,500.00
To add to special repairs and renewals fund	50,000.00
To give to war funds	20,000.00
To pay bonus to staff at mills	50,000.00
To add to Chinese superannuation fund	20,000.00
To carry forward to new account	11,710.94
	Tls. 1,693,429.54

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

FIVE CHINESE ADVISERS ELECTED.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai has been officially notified by the Chinese Ratepayers' Association of the results of the election of the five Chinese advisers to act on the Chinese Advisory Board recently created in the Municipal Council, with the request that the notice be conveyed to the Municipal Council. The following are the five elected:—

Mr. Sung Han-chang, manager of the local Bank of China, native of Chekiang.
Mr. Hsia Yung-sen, Cambridge University graduate, native of Chekiang.
Mr. Y. C. Moh, Manager of Telidah Cotton Mill, graduate of University of Illinois, native of Shanghai.
Dr. David Z. Wu, Harvard graduate, Secretary, National Y.M.C.A., native of Hunan.
Mr. K. P. Chen, Manager of Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, graduate of Oberlin University, native of Kiangsu.

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Hall's Distemper is applied with a whitewash brush, saving much in the cost of labour.

It sets hard, kills microbes and vermin, and disinfects. It is made in a wide range of 70 colours, including rich dark as well as light tints. The colours never fade, enabling furniture and pictures to be moved about a room without showing discoloured walls.

Hall's Distemper decoration may be washed by lightly sponging down with clean tepid water. It remains clean, sweet and fresh for years.

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SPORT

GOLF

CHALLENGE FROM SHANGHAI
ACCEPTED BY HONGKONG.

The Royal Hongkong Golf Club has received a telegram from the Shanghai Golf Club suggesting sending down a team to compete for the Challenge Cup, and has replied that it will be glad to meet the Northern representatives here early in February.

This information, sent to us yesterday by the Hon. Secretary of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, confirms the announcement made recently in the columns of this paper.

CRICKET.

C.S.C.C. v. CRAIGENGOWER C.C.

The following will represent the Civil Service Club on Craigengower ground at 2.15 p.m., to-morrow—G. R. Sayer (Captain), A. E. Wood, E. B. Reed, R. E. O. Bird, F. de Rome, A. R. Sutherland, G. H. Piercy, W. Chipchase, W. H. Edmonds, R. C. Wicheil, and E. Fincher.

The following will represent Craigengower in their League fixture with the Civil Service C.C. to-morrow on the former's ground:—L. Lammett (captain), F. G. Thompson, R. Bass, W. Grimmett, W. Bradbury, P. Lumble, H. Holman, S. Jex, Dr. Asger, W. Drake, and C. Anderson.

HONGKONG C.C. v. INDIAN R.C.

The following will represent the Hongkong Club v. the Indian Recreation Club to-morrow, at 2 p.m., on the Hongkong Club ground:—W. C. D. Turner (Capt.), T. E. Pearce, F. H. Farthing, L. D. McNeill, F. H. Pentycross, L. I. Davies, W. H. Drummond, E. G. N. Grimble, H. A. Sawyer, W. J. Hope, and L. A. Radford.

The following will represent the Indian Recreation Club in the above match to-morrow:—A. H. Rumjahn, M. H. Abbas, G. C. Earle, S. A. Ismail, A. A. Rumjahn, K. Khan, D. Weeragui, S. H. Ismail, S. D. Ismail, N. M. Bur and D. Rumjahn.

UNITED A.C. v. INDIANS.

The following will play for the United in a League match to-morrow at 2.30 p.m.:—MacDougall, J. Beech, D. D. Urquhart, A. E. Simmons, D. Laing, C. H. Blake, J. Kent, P. Brown, G. T. May, I. Leonard, and G. Chubb. Reserves.—Logan and Baker.

FOOTBALL.

KOWLOON v. HONGKONG.

In this 1st division League match, to be played on the Club ground to-morrow (kick-off 4 p.m.), Kowloon will be represented by—W. Crocker, F. Wheeler and T. Knight; J. Coupland, A. Weyman and P. R. Beesley; W. Taylor, C. Millard, R. Townsend, F. Evelyn, and F. Clemon.

KOWLOON v. R.G.A. RESERVES.

In this 2nd division match, to be played on St. Joseph's ground, to-morrow, at 2.30 p.m., the Kowloon team will consist of: H. McKay, E. W. Alderson and S. H. Hower; A. Spary, J. Leech and A. Martin; H. Roberts, K. A. Mason, A. Palmer, A. Estorff, and H. Blythe.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

NAVY v. HONGKONG.

A Rugby match will be played on the H.K.F. Club's ground, to-morrow, between Hongkong and a Navy XI. (Kick-off, 4 p.m.). The following will play for Hongkong:—A. M. D. Wallace; D. Logan, G. E. Roberts, S. G. Jordan and G. A. V. Hall; V. G. Smyth and J. A. Brown; H. C. Macmillan, J. S. McCann, A. H. Cobb, A. T. Lamplugh, N. A. Harper, C. J. Cooper, P. H. Baker, and G. G. N. Timson (Capt.).

ENGLAND v. REST.

A match, England v. The Rest, will be played on Christmas Day at 4 p.m.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.

CELEBRATING HIS ESCAPE.

An Indian watchman, employed by the Hongkong Electric Company, stood charged, yesterday, at the Magistracy, with being drunk and incapable in Queen's Road, on Wednesday. The defendant admitted that he was drunk, but denied that he was incapable. He told the Magistrate that he had only recently come down from Swatow, where he had been captured by Kwangsi soldiers but managed to escape.

The Magistrate: And you were celebrating your escape, I suppose. Fined \$5.

DISMANTLING H.M.S. "KENT."

CHINESE STEALS BRASS.

A Chinese watchman, employed on the work of dismantling H.M.S. Kent, at Kowloon Bay, was charged before Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Magistracy, with the theft of 50 lbs. of brass.

The defendant was alleged by the Police to have been seen transferring the brass to a junk to be brought to Hongkong to be disposed of when he was arrested.

After evidence had been taken, the defendant was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour.

THE 37th ANNUAL

AL FRESCO FETE

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

will be held in the compound of the

CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL

and the Playground of the

OLD ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE

ON

SUNDAY, 12TH DECEMBER, 1920

From 8.30 to 11.30 p.m.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

H.E. the Governor and Lady Stubbs.
H.E. Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Duff, K.C.B.
H.E. Major-General F. Ventris, C.B.
Commodore W. Bowden-Smith, C.B.E.

Admission \$1

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform admitted free.

Each ticket of admission entitles the holder to a souvenir.

In the afternoon from 2.30 to 6.30 p.m. several Stalls will be open, and amusements specially suitable for Children will be provided. Tea and Refreshments will be obtainable. Admission free. The Band of the Wiltshire Regiment will play during the afternoon.

The Grounds will be brilliantly illuminated in the Evening.

The Bands of the WILTSHIRE REGIMENT and the "SOCIÉDADE PHILARMONICA" will play between 8.30 and 11.30 p.m.

SOME FEATURES OF THE FETE:

Grand Concert by well-known Hongkong Amateurs,
Tea Room, Refreshment Room, Chute, Fishing Pond, Lucky Wheel, Aunt Sally, Electric Shooting Gallery, Lucky Dip, Straffing the Bolshevik, Quoits, &c., &c.

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For SHANGHAI

S.S. "NIPPON" ... on or about 11th December

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

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S.S. "PERSIA" ... on or about 15th December.

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For JAPAN

For JAVA

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

RATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FURUKAWA MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.

KATSUMI MARU ... Tuesday, 28th Dec., at 11 a.m.

TAKI MARU ... Thursday, 30th Jan., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (omitting Manila) ... Wednesday, 26th Jan., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

Port Said and Marseilles.

KAMO MARU ... Friday, 10th Dec., at 11 a.m.

IYO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Dec., at 11 a.m.

ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 7th Jan., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM via Suez

Middle of January.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

Middle of December.

KAMAKURA MARU sailing from Singapore ... Friday, 10th December.

AWA MARU sailing from Yokohama

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Dec., at 11 a.m.

NAGASAKI MARU ... Middle of January.

NEW YORK via Suez.

Beginning of January.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPS.

Sunday, 15th Dec.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

Beginning of January.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

Saturday, 18th December.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

Saturday, 18th Dec., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Saturday, 11th Dec., at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA MARU (omitting Yokohama) ... Saturday, 18th December.

TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 18th December.

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S. YASUDA, Manager.

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General Agent for South China

FUNCTION OF CAPITAL IN DEMOCRACY.

BEGINNING OF NEW SOCIAL ORDER

LORD HALDANE ON INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

Lord Haldane, addressing at Westminster the inaugural meeting of the Institute of Industrial Administration, indicated a way out of the present industrial unrest by substituting for the domination of capital the principle of service rendered in common, and adding a national scheme of education for democracy.

When, he said, he was invited to address the meeting, it could hardly have been believed that that evening would turn out to be a crucial one in a grave industrial struggle. He had faith in the good sense of his country and faith that this crisis will work out. But whether it did or not, there was one thing that would remain, and that was the lesson we had to learn from it.

We had overlooked symptoms, which ought to be obvious. The beginnings of a new social order were apparent. There was a movement towards equality—a movement away from the old relation of master and servant to a condition of bargaining. How, he asked, were we to get rid of the existing condition of things? Unrest was everywhere. No employer could tell what day would bring a crisis in his works. This state of things was very bad for industry. If they could get unbroken peace and concentration on larger output, it would be well worth while to have high wages and short hours everywhere.

We must get out of this condition of general unsettlement. The country needed production. If they took the whole of the national income and divided it between every man, woman, and child, it would produce 13s. a week head. That was not good enough. We must produce a bigger amount for distribution if we got peace, and we could only get peace if the working classes co-operated in bringing peace about.

CAUSE OF UNREST.

"Unrest being the root of the evil, we must," he said, "ask what is its cause. I have come to the conclusion that it is this, that the great mass of the people who are working with their hands and minds in factories and elsewhere are dissatisfied, not because they are working, but because they feel themselves shut out from a great deal that a smaller and more fortunate class gets."

It was a sense that they had no voice in things, even when they concerned their own lives and those of their wives and children, and that they had been placed at a disadvantage and had become separated from those who gave them orders. The result was that there had arisen class consciousness.

"We want," he continued, "to get rid of that class consciousness and we can only do that by getting rid of classes. We want to avoid anything revolutionary. I am not in the least afraid of revolution if only we are wise in time. It has always been pointed out by historians that revolutions are against, not the present, but the past. The head of Louis XVI. was cut off because of Louis XIV. If the democracy of this country, that you are really in earnest that you are doing your best for them and mean to keep your word at every turn, they will be the first to respond and help you out of your difficulty."

Many desired nationalisation. Having shown that it was impossible to nationalise every industry, that though the system was suitable for some, it was not suitable for all—he referred to the railways as an open question—he said, "We need not, after all, trouble about nationalisation, because there is a principle lying deeper down, a principle that can solve the whole difficulty."

SUBSTITUTE FOR CAPITAL DOMINATION.

"What the working class object to is what they call the domination of capital. Assuming capital to be necessary there is yet no reason why it should dominate. Suppose we substitute for the power of capital the principle of service rendered in common, the object of service being the success of the industry and the greatest output and profit."

"Suppose we substitute this principle of service for the principle of capital domination, how will it work out? That profits will be divided among those who render service according to their merits."

There are some men, he allowed, to whom very high salaries indeed had to be paid. There were some to whom he would not mind paying £100,000 provided they were making a great business, and you produced more by having them. It was their worth while paying enormous remuneration for services rendered. In any case, everyone who had a capacity for a great amount of business would have to be paid well for the service he rendered.

ALL THAT CAPITAL IS ENTITLED TO.

That brought him to capital. Capital rendered a great service in business, but one £1,000 did as well as another, and therefore all that capital was entitled to was the interest which is required to attract it.

He spoke of ten, and perhaps in some cases twenty per cent., saying that whatever the rate is the rate of interest should represent the market value of the risk rendered. When that was done capital had and all that as capital it had to any. It might be entitled to be there to look after it, but it was not entitled to be there to dominate. The residuary profits would go to pay the standard wages, and to pay the great people at the top. If there were extra profits they could be shared.

Some would ask how he proposed to make a common form scheme that would fit every case? To that question he replied, "We look to you business men to work the scheme out. It is a matter of individual capacity, it is a matter of individual capacity."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

UNKNOWN HERO.

SECRET HISTORY OF THE KUT CAMPAIGN.

The Rev. W.A. Wigram, D.D., writes as follows in the Evening News:-

Colonel Leachman was one of those officers who felt, at the close of the South Africa campaign, that if even Great Britain and Germany should come to war, it would be fought out largely in Arabia, and he set himself to win the knowledge that would then be of use. For most of the ten years between 1902 and 1912 he was wandering in the Arabian deserts, living with the Arabs as an Arab, learning their ways of thought and their tongue. One day he would turn up more or less in European attire, in some one of the few European missions in Kurdistan. On another occasion, as a ragged Arab on a camel he would appear by night at the Residency in Baghdad, to force his way past an amazed Indian sentry and see the British Consul General. It was while living in this way that he became aware of the net of German intrigue being spread over the whole of Mesopotamia, and he used the prestige that he had won for himself among the men of the desert to combat it.

THE SPY'S CONFESSION.

How well he did it is seen from the captured secret reports of the German agents, who wrote frankly: "We have spent money like water, but we cannot counter the personal prestige of that man. Then came the war, and his work in the intelligence department of the Kut relief force. This he combined often with the work of a scout, and it was by his advice that General Aylmer, finding the lines on the left bank of the Tigris before Kut too strong to force, allowed an attempt to be made on the right bank of the river. Scouting alone by night in front of the advancing force, Leachman made the whole of the Turkish line redoubt, the key of the Turkish lines on that side, and entered it to find it empty."

Hurrying back, he begged the officers in charge to advance at once, but a telephone to G.H.Q. brought a refusal.

"For God's sake, cut the wire and say you did not get word," said Leachman, but the officers said, and the opportunity passed. The Turks afterwards admitted that they had considered Kut relieved on finding the British in front of the redoubt. "We should have withdrawn from our line without a shot had you entered it," they said. It was after the war, as practical governor of the Mosul province, that the influence and daring of the man came out. Kurds to the north, well outside British occupied territory, were plotting a rising which should give trouble. A whirling in the air above them disturbed the gathering. An aeroplane swooped down on almost the only piece of level ground in the neighbourhood, and out of it stalked "Lashman Salih." Greeting so you, chiefs all, I have come to say that I know what you are up to. And take my word for it it will not do. The daring of the man, the uncanny knowledge he showed of their plans, did the work desired, and the chiefs dispersed.

THE SCARED ARCHBISHOP.

Sometimes there were misunderstandings. There was a question of Armenian orphans. The authorities claimed the return of all who could be found. Leachman ordered that those who had (as was sometimes the case) been really adopted by Turks and wished to remain with them could do so if of an age of discretion. The Armenian Archbishop declared that the Englishman was keeping them to select a private harem for himself and wrote to that effect to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Leachman summoned him, and grudgingly called his attention to a recent order: "Any accusation against any British soldier would be rigidly investigated; but any false accusation publicly fogged. Did His Lordship wish his charge investigated on that basis? The Archbishop turned and fled. Of course, honesty was a thing incomprehensible in the land. A certain Jew came to ask for a contract, already assigned to a rival. It was explained that there was nothing doing and he was politely escorted from the room. "You shall have 10,000 rupees if you let me have it," he pleaded. He was standing at the top of a flight of stairs—and he found himself at the bottom before he knew what had happened. "I'll make it 15,000," he gasped, that being the only explanation that seemed possible to him.

arrangement of getting on with the men and of making it perfectly plain to them what the common purpose is. It will take time, but my experience of the British democracy is that they are very reasonable if you follow the right lines. If you get labour to agree on a general principle and work with you, and you observe the most scrupulous good faith, and show that you regard your word as your bond, you will not have much trouble, and you will find work-people very ready to acquiesce in things."

EDUCATING DEMOCRACY.

This principle of service seemed to him the most hopeful way out of the present condition of things if we can only get it introduced.

There was also the question of leisure. Out of our entire population not more than one in ten had any education at all after the age of fourteen. That was a monstrous state of affairs, when they considered that it was the training of the mind that made the hours of leisure valuable and enlarged the whole outlook of life.

If they had these two things, the principle of service and education, they would have laid the foundations of industrial peace. Just as in 1870 the State took upon itself the duty of seeing the youth of the country were educated, so now it should see that larger and wider education is given to democracy. He suggested the training of a new class of professor at the Universities who would take his work out into the various regions and thus bring education to the doors of democracy.

"If," he said in conclusion, "we fail to meet this situation half-way, we shall have it forced upon us in a much more disagreeable way in the end. I am all for anticipating and working a scheme out whilst we have the time to work it out. And if we do that, I am very confident of the result."

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

MANTLA	... ..	LOONGSANG	... ..	Fri., 10th Dec., 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE & PENANG	... ..	FOOSHING	... ..	Mon., 13th Dec., 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	... ..	WINGSANG	... ..	Wed., 15th Dec., 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	... ..	TAKSANG	... ..	Wed., 15th Dec., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	... ..	HOPSANG	... ..	Thurs., 16th Dec., Noon
SANDAKAN	... ..	HINSANG	... ..	Sat., 18th Dec., 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	... ..	CHARSANG	... ..	Mon., 20th Dec., 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Burma and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Choochoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "FOOSHING" will be despatched on or about Dec. 13th, for SINGAPORE and PENANG.

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Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENLUCE"		30th Dec.
"GLENADE"		7th Jan.
"GLENTARA"		18th Jan.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENOGLE"	about 10th Dec.	GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

December 9th.
Chang Shing, British str., 1,988 tons, Cape Van Cortlandt, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Yama Maru, Japanese str., 2,900 tons, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Zanyuan Maru, Japanese str., 3,050 tons, Capt. Makajima, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Wasa, Chinese str., 245 tons, Capt. Chan Kum Shing, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Po Sang.

CLEARANCES.

December 9th.
Chang Shing, for Dairen.
Chang Shing, for Shanghai.
Yama Maru, for Hongkong.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Kaitong, for Canton.
Pena, for Macao.
Pacifica, for Saigon.
Panama, for Singapore.
Yama Maru, for Buenos Aires.
Taipei, for Tientsin.
Taipei, for Yokohama.
Taipei, for Singapore.
Taipei, for Seattle.
Taipei, for Kobe.
Taipei, for Swatow.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The Dodwell Line's *Louther Castle* left New York for this port on December 9th.
Yama Maru arrived at Singapore on December 9th, left there on the 9th, and is due at Saigon on the afternoon of the 10th inst.

SHIPPING NOTE.

The Pacific Steamship Co. is to start the first 35-ft. passenger liner, flying the American flag, on its Oriental run on March 1st from Seattle.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

Interesting figures on the percentage of passengers carried across the Pacific by ships under various flags are given in a compilation made by the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle.

According to a statement made at the Bureau the various lines during the six months from April to September, 1919, the period used for comparative purposes, did a trade-Pacific passenger business as follows:

PASSENGERS.	
Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.	2,893
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	2,700
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	1,400
Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	200
China Mail Steamship Company	900
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	690
Total	8,783

It is seen that Japanese vessels carried 4,300 first-class passengers; British, 2,893; and American, 1,500. The approximate percentage of nationalities of passengers are: American, 64 per cent; British, French, Dutch and Russian, 17 per cent; Japanese, 7 per cent, and Chinese 12 per cent.

Of this list the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the China Mail and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company steam from San Francisco while the balance sail from the northern ports, Seattle or Vancouver, or both.

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"EQUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA,"

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

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For NEW YORK

"GABRIC PRINCE" 20th January (via Panama).

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS, WITBY & CO., LIMITED,

Telephone 3166

Telegrams "Furness"

St. George's Building.

(1888)

VESSELS EXPECTED.

December 10th.
Empress of Russia due December 11th, a.m.

December 11th.
Glenora due December 12th, about 10 a.m.

December 12th.
Yama Maru (Australian line), due Dec. 17th.

December 13th.
Yama Maru (Lloyd Trieste), due 10th inst.

December 14th.
Pera (Lloyd Trieste), from Shanghai due 14th inst.

December 15th.
Samarang Maru (European line), due 15th inst.

December 16th.
Yama Maru (Liverpool line), due 16th inst.

December 17th.
Yama Maru (Bombay line), due 17th inst.

December 18th.
Yama Maru (European line), due 18th inst.

December 19th.
Yama Maru (European line), due 19th inst.

December 20th.
Yama Maru (European line), due 20th inst.

December 21st.
Yama Maru (European line), due 21st inst.

December 22nd.
Yama Maru (European line), due 22nd inst.

December 23rd.
Yama Maru (European line), due 23rd inst.

December 24th.
Yama Maru (European line), due 24th inst.

December 25th.
Yama Maru (European line), due 25th inst.

December 26th.
Yama Maru (European line), due 26th inst.

December 27th.
Yama Maru (European line), due 27th inst.

December 28th.
Yama Maru (European line), due 28th inst.

December 29th.
Yama Maru (European line), due 29th inst.

December 30th.
Yama Maru (European line), due 30th inst.

January 1st.
Yama Maru (European line), due 1st inst.

January 2nd.
Yama Maru (European line), due 2nd inst.

January 3rd.
Yama Maru (European line), due 3rd inst.

January 4th.
Yama Maru (European line), due 4th inst.

January 5th.
Yama Maru (European line), due 5th inst.

January 6th.
Yama Maru (European line), due 6th inst.

January 7th.
Yama Maru (European line), due 7th inst.

January 8th.
Yama Maru (European line), due 8th inst.

January 9th.
Yama Maru (European line), due 9th inst.

January 10th.
Yama Maru (European line), due 10th inst.

January 11th.
Yama Maru (European line), due 11th inst.

January 12th.
Yama Maru (European line), due 12th inst.

January 13th.
Yama Maru (European line), due 13th inst.

January 14th.
Yama Maru (European line), due 14th inst.

January 15th.
Yama Maru (European line), due 15th inst.

January 16th.
Yama Maru (European line), due 16th inst.

January 17th.
Yama Maru (European line), due 17th inst.

January 18th.
Yama Maru (European line), due 18th inst.

January 19th.
Yama Maru (European line), due 19th inst.

January 20th.
Yama Maru (European line), due 20th inst.

WEATHER REPORT.

December 9th. At 12.25.—No returns from Japanese stations.

Pressure has increased moderately at Vladivostok, and slightly at other reporting stations except Guam, where it is stationary.

The anti-cyclone is moving eastward.

Fresh monsoon may be expected along the east coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 106.53 inches against an average of 82.34 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

District Forecast.

Hongkong to Gap Rock (N. winds, fresh; fair).

Formosa Channel (N.E. winds, strong).

South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamcocks No. 1.

South coast of China between (N.E. winds, Hongkong and Balaun fresh).



Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil.
 Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.
 Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
 Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
 Sold at all Chemists.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEKS LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to send Home.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIKINI	AMOY	16th Dec.	18th Dec.	JAVA
HAIYANG	JAVA	17th Dec.	21st Dec.	SAN FRANCISCO
GORONTALO	JAVA	22nd Dec.	28th Dec.	JAVA

* Wireless Telegraphy.
 The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
 For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

Yok Building First Floor
 Telephone No. 1874.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ

(United Netherlands Navigation Company).

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(Holland East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences).

Regular monthly service between

JAPAN PORTS SHANGHAI HONGKONG AND MANILA

AND AMSTERDAM ROTTERDAM HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

Sailings subject to alterations.

Loading For Sailing on or about

"KANGHAN" 3rd Dec. AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG 14th Dec.

"ALORIBA" December ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG 20th Dec.

"BORNEO" January AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG 21st Jan.

For full particulars please apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN
 General Agents,
 York Building,
 Tel. No. 104.



ON SALE
 BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to Jan. 1930.
 With Index Price \$7.50.
 On sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
NEW YORK & or BORN via PANAMA	Suruga	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific R.R. Co.	About 20th inst
NEW YORK via PANAMA	Rome	Br.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 30th inst
NEW YORK via SUEZ	Yagano Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Beginning of Jan.
NEW YORK via SUEZ or PANAMA	Sanlio Prince	Br.	Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.	On 30th Jan.
NEW YORK & or BORN via SUEZ CANAL	Bolton Castle	Br.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	End of Jan.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Korea Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 17th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Siberia Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Nanking	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 12th Jan.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Nile	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 22nd Jan.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via J. PORTS SHANGHAI, &c.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 14th inst. at 11 a.m.
SEATTLE, YACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER &c.	Delight	Am.	Fraser Waterhouse & Co.	About 20th inst.
SEATTLE, YACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Crosby	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific R.R. Co.	About 25th inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Empress of Russia	Br.	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	On 16th inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Monteagle	Br.	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	On 21st inst.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & YACOMA	Alamaba Maru	Jap.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & YACOMA	Tyndarus	Br.	Butterfield & Swire	On 30th inst.
MARSHALLS & LONDON via ST. PAUL & PANG &c.	Devanha	Br.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	About 16th inst.
MARSHALLS & LONDON via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, ST. PAUL &c.	Chili	Br.	Fraser, Messageries Maritimes	About 18th inst.
HAIPHONG & LONDON	Yamashiro	Br.	Butterfield & Swire	On 16th inst.
LIVERPOOL & Marseilles via SINGAPORE, Cebu &c.	Kanamaru Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 15th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Glenogle	Br.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	About 10th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Demodochus	Br.	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Kamo Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 10th inst. at 11 a.m.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Apparior	Br.	Butterfield & Swire	On 14th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	City of Lincoln	Br.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 14th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Pyrrhus	Br.	Butterfield & Swire	On 21st inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Ri osus	Br.	Butterfield & Swire	On 4th Jan.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Have Maru	Jap.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 6th Jan.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Montague	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific R.R. Co.	About 29th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Kanamaru Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 15th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Hakodate Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 14th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Kangsan	Jap.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 14th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Dunera	Br.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	About 16th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Indus Maru	Jap.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Rangoon Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Beginning of Jan.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Chakrasang	Br.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 30th inst. at 2 p.m.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Van Waerwyck	Br.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 18th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Formia	Br.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst. at D'Night.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	China	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 7th Feb.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Yoshiki Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Taoda	Br.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	About 29th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Hinsang	Br.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 18th inst. at Noon.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	West Hika	Am.	Los Angeles Pacific Nav. Co.	About 17th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Changsha	Br.	Butterfield & Swire	On 11th inst. at 4 p.m.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Ta go Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd inst. at 11 a.m.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	St. Albans	Br.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	About 22nd inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Kyo Maru	Jap.	The China & Australia S.S. Co.	On 13th Jan.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Nippo Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Nikko Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst. at 11 a.m.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Kuelchow	Br.	Butterfield & Swire	On 11th inst. at 10 a.m.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Shizuka Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th inst. at 4 p.m.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Teau	Br.	Butterfield & Swire	On 12th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Nippon	Br.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst. at D'Night.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Wingsang	Br.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	About 15th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Andre Lebon	Br.	Messageries Maritimes	About 16th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Sunning	Br.	Butterfield & Swire	About 17th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Gregory Apar	Br.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	About 17th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Shantung	Br.	Butterfield & Swire	On 14th inst. at Noon.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Hailong	Br.	Douglas Lapsrak & Co.	On 11th inst. at 10 a.m.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Kanchow	Br.	Butterfield & Swire	On 14th inst. at 10 a.m.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Haiching	Br.	Douglas Lapsrak & Co.	On 14th inst. at 10 a.m.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Kailong	Br.	Butterfield & Swire	On 15th inst. at 10 a.m.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Taiyang	Br.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst. at 10 a.m.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Kaijo Maru	Jap.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Souin Maru	Jap.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Chibi	Br.	Butterfield & Swire	On 10th inst. at 2 p.m.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Loongang	Br.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 18th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Nanking	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 19th Mar.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Shien Maru	Jap.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 2nd Jan.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Samarang Maru	Br.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 24th inst.

CP O S

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.
Managing Agents"ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & ROTTERDAM — "CITY OF LINCOLN" — 15th Dec.

Subject to change without notice

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

to Messrs. & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE LTD.
General Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For Steamer To Sail

STEAMER	TO SAIL	DATE	TIME
MANTUA & TOLLO	"CHIEF"	On 10th Dec.	2 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TINGTAO	"TEAN"	On 11th Dec.	4 P.M.
HOIHOW, FAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 12th Dec.	10 A.M.
WUHAIR, CHENGPOO & TIENTSIN	"KUNSHOW"	On 13th Dec.	6 P.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KANCHOW"	On 14th Dec.	10 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 14th Dec.	Noon.
SHANGHAI	"BUNNING"	On 15th Dec.	Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILE and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and Staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Europe and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days)

"HAILOONG" — Capt. J. S. Thomson | SATURDAY, 11th Dec., at 12 Noon.

"HAICHING" — Capt. A. H. Stewart | TUESDAY, Dec. 14th at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakes Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OORAN S.S. CO. LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

STEAMER	TO SAIL	DATE	TIME
"BOMBO"	via Suez	10th Dec.	
"GUY OF AGRA"	via Panama	7th Jan.	
"LAOMEDON"	via Suez	18th Jan.	

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.

APCAR AND EASTERN &

AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

SS.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,400	14th Dec.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"DEVANHA"	5,100	18th Dec.	Marcellis, London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	6,708	21st Dec.	Marcellis, London & Antwerp.
"BREMEN"	11,500	10th Jan.	Marcellis & London.
"DILWARA"	5,400	11th Jan.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"PLASSY"	7,345	21st Jan.	Marcellis, London & Antwerp.
"DILTA"	5,000	4th Feb.	do.
"KHIVA"	9,000	18th Feb.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR - SAILINGS (South)

"TANDA" 7,000 25th Dec. Calcutta via Singapore.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

STEAMER	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Dec.	Sandakan, Thursday Island.
"EASTERN"	4,000	17th Jan.	Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane.
"KANOWNA"	7,400	16th Feb.	Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

STEAMER	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,900	17th Dec.	Shanghai & Japan.
"PLASSY"	7,345	21st Dec.	Shanghai & Japan.
"BANCA" (Cargo)	4,000	25th Dec.	Shanghai & Japan.
"DILWARA"	5,400	29th Dec.	Shanghai only.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.R.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans and free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Passes for Messengers not more than 21 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 will be received at this Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gommard & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAYU MARU" — — — — — Wednesday, 14th Jan.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"TACOMA MARU" — — — — — Tuesday, 9th Dec.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"INDUS MARU" — — — — — Saturday, 18th Dec.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"SHEN MARU" — — — — — Sunday, 2nd Jan.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

via Manila and Shanghai—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ALABAMA MARU" — — — — — Friday, 10th Dec.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"AMUR MARU" — — — — — 27th Jan. 1921.

NEW ORLEANS LINE

"SUMATRA MARU" — — — — — Sunday, 19th Dec.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAJO MARU" — — — — — Sunday, 29th Dec.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI.

"BOHEU MARU" — — — — — Thursday, 16th Dec.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YABUDA, Manager,
Tel. Nos. 744 & 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia (via Hongkong for Australia)

"CHANGSHA" 27th Dec. 11th Dec. 4 P.M.

"TAIYUAN" 27th Dec. 11th Dec. 4 P.M.

Sailing Swatow to Australia.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Room. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Transvaal Ports.

For Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

STEAMERS	TONS	Leave HONGKONG
KORRA MARU	20,000	Dec. 17th
SUBIRIA MARU	20,000	Dec. 21st
THRYO MARU	20,000	Jan. 13th
SHIRYO MARU	20,000	Feb. 7th
FREBIA MARU	20,000	Feb. 24th

† Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

via JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA

CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLENDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TAILO-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	Leave HONGKONG
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KITO MARU 17,500 Jan. 15th, 1921.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,

King's Building, Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. H. GRIFFITH, LTD.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000	On or about 14th Dec.
	"PAUL LECAT" 20,000	On or about 24th Dec.
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ, FORT SAID	"CHILI" 10,000	On or about 18th Dec.
	"AMAZONE" 10,000	On or about 31st Dec.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

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For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama).

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For freight and particulars apply to—

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For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "SURUGA" — — — — — about 20th Dec.

For HAVANA, CUBA.

S.S. "SURUGA" — — — — — about 20th Dec.

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AGENTS

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CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"HWAH PING" January 13th.

"VICTORIA" February 10th.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

Agents,
111, Des Voeux Road Central.

PORT OFFICE NOTICE

Telegraphic communication with Wagon Lighthouse is restored.

Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock Lighthouse is interrupted.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI	Shanghai	10th Dec.
SYDNEY	Shanghai	10th Dec.
JAPAN	Fukushima	10th Dec.
EUROPE (via Negapatam)	Nippon	11th Dec.
U.S.A. and MANILA	Express of Russia	12th Dec.
SHANGHAI and JAPAN	Express of Russia	12th Dec.
STRAITS	Tokushima	13th Dec.
MANILA and AUSTRALIA	Nippon	17th Dec.
BOMBAY	Yokohama	17th Dec.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Saigon	Phanpenh	Friday, 10th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanshoddi Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Kamo Maru	Friday, 10th, 9.45 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, U.S.A. and America, Central and South America and YELLOP	Alabama Maru	Friday, 10th, 9.15 A.M.
via VICTORIA	Alabama Maru	Letters, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanshoddi Egypt & EUROPE via SUEZ	Gianghi	Friday, 10th, Noon
Straits and Bangkok	Chafon	Friday, 10th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Chafon	Friday, 10th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Chafon	Friday, 10th, 2.00 P.M.
Thao	Chafon	Friday, 10th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Pak Wo	Friday, 10th, 5.00 P.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES LONDON SERVICE

"PYRRHUS"	21st DEC. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"RHESUS"	4th JAN. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"MAHAON"	11th JAN. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"OANFA"	25th JAN. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"IXION"	6th FEB. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"TELEMACHUS"	15th DEC. Havre & Liverpool.
"DEMODOCUS"	24th DEC. Genoa, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"ALCINOUS"	3rd JAN. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool.
"HECTOR"	11th JAN. Liverpool.

PACIFIC SERVICE

"TYNDAREUS"	30th DEC. Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma & Vancouver.
"TEUCER"	1st FEB.
"PROTEILAUS"	15th FEB.

NEW YORK SERVICE

"LAOMEDON"	13th JAN. via Suez.
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HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

"PYRRHUS"	21st DEC. for London direct.
"ANCHISES"	1st FEB. for Liverpool direct.
"MENTOR"	22nd FEB. for London direct.
"TELESIAS"	1st MAR. for London direct.
"STENTOR"	15th MAR. for Liverpool direct.

FOR FREIGHT AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

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(AN AMERICAN BANK.)

Capital \$4,000,000
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VERNE CLAIR,
Acting Manager.

(1181)

COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

		-December 10th
ON LONDON --	Telegraphic Transfer	3/11
	Bank Bills, on demand	3/11
	Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	3/11
	Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	3/11
	Credit, at 4 months sight	3/11
	Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	3/11
ON PARIS --	Bank Bills, on demand	900
	Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	563
ON BOMBAY --	Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
	Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON CALCUTTA --	Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
	Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON SHANGHAI --	Bank Bills, at sight	743
	Private, 30 days sight	743
ON YOKOHAMA --	On demand	101
ON MANILA --	On demand	15 1/2
ON SINGAPORE --	On demand	13 1/2
ON BATAVIA --	On demand	178
ON HONGKONG --	On demand	178
ON SAIGON --	On demand	178
ON HANKOW --	On demand	178
SOLDERS BANK'S Buying Rate		\$62 1/2
LONG LEAF 100 fine, per ton		\$ 45 00
BAR SILVER per oz.		75 1/2
		For cash
Hongkong	30 cents piece	\$2.00
Hongkong	10	0.07
Canton	30	16.45
Canton	10	0.00